



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
23 May 2012
English
Original: English and Russian

Economic Commission for Europe

Committee on Environmental Policy

Conference of European Statisticians

Joint Task Force on Environmental Indicators

Fifth session

Geneva, 4–6 July 2012

Item 7 of the provisional agenda

Other business

Results of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe survey on legal instruments and information exchange in the area of waste statistics in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

Note by the secretariat*

Summary

This paper is part of a desk study to assess the capacity of the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (EECCA) to produce statistics to measure sustainable development and environmental sustainability.

This part of the desk study focuses on the topic of waste statistics. In particular, it summarizes the results of a survey conducted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) on legal instruments and information exchange in the area of waste statistics.

* This document was submitted late due to the need to consult with experts.

I. Laws and regulations relating to waste accounting and waste management in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

A. Laws and regulations governing the production, collection, compilation and processing of waste statistics

1. Armenia

(a) State Statistics Act;

(b) The entire waste accounting and movement system (waste management) is described in an instruction on filling in statistical form N-waste, approved by the State Council on Statistics, confirmed by an order issued by the Ministry of Environmental Protection and registered with the Ministry of Justice.

2. Azerbaijan

(a) The Official Statistics Act was first adopted in 1994 and was last amended in 2010. It provides for the tracking of information and data collection on economic and social processes at the national level.

3. Belarus

(a) Decision No. 277 of the National Statistical Committee, of 29 September 2011, approving State statistical reporting form 1-waste (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection), reporting on the management of waste products, along with the instructions for its implementation;

(b) Order No. 143 of the Ministry of Housing and Public Services, of 4 November 2011, approving a list and forms for departmental reporting;

(c) Decision No. 934 of the Council of Ministers, of 19 June 2010, approving the rules for maintaining a State wastes register;

(d) Decision No. 39 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, of 17 September 2010, on certain questions related to maintaining the State wastes register;

(e) State statistical reporting form 1-waste (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection), entitled "Report on industrial waste product management";

(f) Departmental reporting form of the Ministry of Housing and Public Services, entitled "Report on sanitation in population centres".

4. Georgia

1. There are currently no laws or regulations governing the production, collection, compilation and processing of statistical data on waste.

5. Kazakhstan

(a) Report form on hazardous waste (used for each type of waste), approved by Order No. 316-p of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, of 2 November 2007;

(b) Data on the processing and removal of hazardous waste is collected from reports from local environmental protection bodies. Under article 154, entitled “State wastes register”, of the Environmental Code, natural resource users submit hazardous waste certificates, files with inventories of wastes, reports on hazardous wastes and a registration file on waste disposal;

(c) Data on the import and export of hazardous waste is collected in accordance with the Regulations governing the import, export and transit of waste, approved by Government Decision No. 594 of 11 June 2007, and in accordance with the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

6. Kyrgyzstan

(a) The State statistical reporting form for waste is form F No. 1-waste, entitled “Report on industrial and consumer waste generation and management”. It was drawn up by the National Statistical Committee and came into force in 2010;

(b) State statistical reporting form F No. 1-amenities, entitled “Report on amenities and sanitation services in urban areas and population centres”, includes indices for the removal of waste by municipal sanitation services;

(c) State statistical reporting form F No. 2-toxic waste, entitled “Report on industrial and consumer toxic waste generation and management”;

(d) The Industrial and Consumer Waste Act, Act No. 89, of 13 November 2001. Article 18, entitled “State accounting in the field of hazardous waste management”, provides for the following:

- The primary qualitative and quantitative accounting for hazardous wastes is the responsibility of the legal and physical persons involved in the generation of such waste.
- State accounting for hazardous waste management is done in a single system, under a procedure established by the State statistics service, ensuring that the information presented is thorough and reliable. Legal and physical persons carry out the accounting and present statistical bodies and the competent agencies with a report on the existence, generation and use of hazardous wastes generated by their own production, and also from other sources, in accordance with an established procedure.
- The procedure for primary accounting of hazardous waste management is established by the competent agency, and the procedure for official statistical accounting is established by the State statistical body, in agreement with the competent agency.

7. Republic of Moldova

(a) Joint orders issued by the Ministry of the Environment and the National Bureau of Statistics approving environmental reporting forms and methods for their collection and processing (forms entitled “Generation, use and decontamination of toxic wastes” and “Generation and use of wastes”);

(b) Data on municipal waste is drawn up and collected from economic agents, using statistical report No. 1-gc, entitled “Urban area sanitation activities”. The form is collected and processed by the National Bureau of Statistics;

(c) There are no statistical data reporting forms on the transboundary movement of waste, including hazardous waste. The Ministry of the Environment issues notifications

and accompanying documents for the transboundary movement of waste, including hazardous waste;

(d) Orders of the National Bureau of Statistics approving the statistical form entitled “Urban area sanitation activities”.

8. Russian Federation

(a) The Federal Environmental Protection Act, Act No. 7-FZ, is the basic legal document governing environmental protection;

(b) The Federal Industrial and Consumer Waste Act of 24 June 1998, Act No. 89-FZ;

(c) Government Decision No. 442 on the transboundary movement of waste, of 17 July 2003;

(d) Government Decision No. 818 on the State wastes register and implementation of a certification system for hazardous wastes;

(e) The federal waste classification catalogue (approved by Order No. 786 of the Ministry of Natural Resources, of 2 December 2002);

(f) Official statistics are drawn up in accordance with the federal statistics plan approved by Government Order No. 671-r, of 6 May 2008 (as amended);

(g) Data collection and processing is done in accordance with annual federal statistical observation form No. 2-TP (waste), entitled “Information on the generation, use, decontamination, transport and disposal of industrial and consumer waste”, and the instructions for its use, and also in accordance with annual federal statistical observation form No. 1-KX, entitled “Information on amenities in urban areas”, approved by an order of the Federal State Statistics Service.

9. Tajikistan

(a) The Nature Conservation Act;

(b) The Statistics Act;

(c) Other laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection;

(d) Annual report 1-wastes, entitled “Report on the generation of communal wastes in the context of public collection”, by agreement with the environmental protection committee.

10. Ukraine

(a) The State Statistics Act and Orders Nos. 233, of 21 June 2010, and 492, of 9 December 2010, respectively on the approval of form No. 1-wastes (annual), entitled “Waste management”, and of an annex to that form;

(b) Order No. 308 issued by the Ministry of Construction, Architecture and Housing, of 19 September 2006, on the approval of form No. 1-TPV, entitled “Report on solid waste management”, and the instructions issued for its use;

(c) Order No. 342 issued by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, approving primary reporting model form No. 1-VT, entitled “Report on waste, packaged materials and tares”, and the instructions for its use.

11. Uzbekistan

- (a) The Wastes Act;
- (b) The Statistics Act;
- (c) Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers;
- (d) The State statistics reporting form entitled “Report on the generation, use and storage of toxic wastes”.

B. National laws and regulations governing waste management**1. Armenia**

- (a) Act No. 159-N, the Wastes Act, of 24 November 2004;
- (b) Hazardous wastes:
 - Government Decision No. 97 of 8 December 1995 on the regulation of the import and export of hazardous and other wastes in Armenia and their transport through the country in transit
 - Decision on licensing for the processing, decontamination, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes
 - Government Decision No. 97 of 2 March 2000 on observance by Armenia of its obligations under the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal

2. Azerbaijan

- (a) The Environmental Protection Act, Act No. 678-1Q, of 8 June 1999;
- (b) The Environmental Security Act, Act No. 677-1Q, of 8 June 1999;
- (c) The Industrial and Household Waste Act, Act No. 514-1Q, of 30 June 1998;
- (d) Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 74 of 21 April 2005 entitled “Regulations on the temporary storage, transport and recovery of household waste in cities and other population centres in accordance with sanitation, hygiene and environmental standards”;
- (e) Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 13 of 28 January 2008, entitled “Regulations for the inventorying of wastes generated through industrial processes”;
- (f) Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 185 of 12 August 2008 entitled “Regulations for setting payments for the collection, disposal, use and reuse of wastes”;
- (g) Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 41 of 31 March 2003 entitled “Regulations for the certification of hazardous wastes”;
- (h) Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 117 of 25 August 2004 entitled “State strategy for hazardous waste management”;
- (i) Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, to which Azerbaijan acceded in 2001;
- (j) Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 167 of 25 July 2008 entitled “Regulations for the transboundary movement of hazardous waste”;
- (k) Cabinet of Ministers Decision No. 213 of 28 December 2007 entitled “Requirements for the management of medical wastes”.

3. Belarus

(a) The basic instrument governing waste management is the Waste Management Act. A number of subordinate enactments have been drawn up as well;

(b) Hazardous waste management is governed by the legislation on licensing. Under Presidential Decree No. 450 of 1 September 2010 on the licensing of various types of activity, the use of wastes of hazard classes 1 to 3 and their decontamination and burial are activities subject to licensing. Licensing in this field is done by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

4. Georgia

(a) Georgia adopted an Act on the transit and import of waste in 1995. It prohibits the transit and import of industrial, municipal or other types of hazardous or radioactive waste;

(b) Legislation on waste management does not yet exist (it is to be drawn up through a recently approved twinning project on waste management policy);

(c) The Environment Protection Act (1996);

(d) The Licenses and Permits Act (2005);

(e) The Health-care Act (2007);

(f) The Waste Transit and Import Act (1997);

(g) The Local Self-governance and Governance Act (2005);

(h) The National Action Plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants (21 April 2011);

(i) Order of the Minister of Health on sanitary rules and norms for construction and the organization of solid municipal waste landfills (1996);

(j) Amendment to the Environmental Impact Permit Act (22 March 2011), under which landfills already in operation must obtain permits by 1 January 2014;

(k) Statute of the Government of Georgia setting out the rules for the issuance of permits for the generation, transport, import, export, re-export and transit of restricted materials and establishing a list of such materials (28 September 2006), (implementation postponed to 1 July 2011).

5. Kazakhstan

(a) The regulations on the import, export and transit of wastes, approved by Government Decision No. 594 of 11 June 2007, are in keeping with the Basel Convention;

(b) Under the Environmental Code, wastes may be imported into Kazakhstan for processing, burial or storage only by decision by the Government, and only if there is the technical and technological capacity to manage such wastes;

(c) The import into the country of wastes for burial is prohibited under the Regulations on the import, export and transit of hazardous wastes in the customs territory of the customs union.

6. Kyrgyzstan

(a) State control is exercised under the Industrial and Consumer Waste Act and the Regulations on State control of environmental protection, the rational use of natural resources and environmental security, approved by Government Decision No. 295 of 25 May 2000;

(b) State environmental expert assessments and environmental impact assessments, carried out during planned activities and when authorization or a licence is issued for the management of the waste;

(c) The Licensing Act. In order to ensure standards for the generation of waste and for environmental quality, under Government Decision No. 103 of 25 February 2004 all physical persons and legal persons regardless of form of ownership must have authorization for the disposal of waste in the environment;

(d) Government Decision No. 709 of 29 October 1998 establishes a list of license-issuing organizations and licensing experts for the export of specific goods;

(e) Government Decision No. 260 of 31 May 2001 on the licensing of various types of entrepreneurial activity;

(f) Monitoring of waste generation, collection, storage, transport, burial and reuse. The Industrial and Consumer Waste Act makes provision for:

- State accounting for hazardous waste management
- The collection, processing and analysis of waste management information
- A State wastes register

7. Republic of Moldova

(a) The Industrial and Consumer Waste Act, Act No. 1347, of 9 October 1997;

(b) Government Decision No. 637 of 27 May 2003 on the control of transboundary carriage of wastes and their neutralization;

(c) Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources Order No. 233, of 10 November 2003.

8. Russian Federation

(a) The Federal Environmental Protection Act, Act No. 7-FZ, adopted on 10 January 2002, is the basic legal instrument in the field of environmental protection;

(b) The Federal Industrial and Consumer Waste Act, Act No. 89-FZ, of 24 June 1998;

(c) The Federal Act on Ratification of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, Act No. №49-FZ, of 25 November 1994

(d) Government Decision No. 255 of 28 March 2012 on the licensing of activities related to the collection, use, decontamination and disposal of waste of hazard classes 1 to 4.

(e) Article 72 of the Constitution (which establishes in part (e) that the Russian Federation and its constituent entities share jurisdiction in matters of natural resource management, environmental protection and safety, specially protected natural reserves and the protection of historical and cultural monuments). The constituent entities too adopt environmental protection and safety legislation, in keeping with the federal law;

(f) Government Decision No. 818 of 26 October 2000 on the State wastes register and implementation of a certification system for hazardous wastes;

(g) The federal waste classification catalogue (approved by Order No. 786 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology, of 2 December 2002);

(h) Government Decision No. 442 on the transboundary movement of wastes, of 17 July 2003;

(i) The federal service for the supervision of natural resource use issues authorization for the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes in accordance with the Basel Convention and Government Decision No. 442. It provides information to the Federal Customs Service, the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry for Civil Defence, Emergencies and the Elimination of the Consequences of Natural Disasters, the Ministry of Health and Social Development and the Federal Environmental, Industrial and Nuclear Supervision Service to allow them to ensure supervision within their specified terms of reference;

(j) The import and export of hazardous waste is licensed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, with authorization from the Federal Service for Monitoring the Use of Natural Resources. The actual transboundary movement of hazardous wastes is subject to customs controls carried out by the Federal Customs Service.

9. Tajikistan

(a) Industrial and Consumer Waste Act, (as Act No. 109 of 25 July 2005).

10. Ukraine

(a) The Waste Act, and all its subordinate enactments.

11. Uzbekistan

(a) The Waste Act and decisions issued by the Cabinet of Ministers;

(b) Sanitation regulations and standards;

(c) Regulatory instruments and guidelines drawn up by the State Committee on Environmental Protection.

II. National and international waste classifications in use in Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

2. The topic of waste classification is a major concern for the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The use of different classification methods and definitions, the introduction of new classifications and inconsistencies in the terminology (for example, in respect of the definition of toxic waste, as opposed to hazardous waste) make data difficult to compare across countries. The ECE Survey asked about existing classifications related to waste, including classifications by economic activities, national and international waste classifications of waste categories or waste types and classifications of hazardous waste. The results of the survey are summarized below.

Table 1
Armenia

Classification of types of economic activity	NACE rev.2.
Classification of wastes	Inter-State wastes classification system approved by the Armenian Government.

Classification of hazardous wastes	The applicable hazardous wastes classification was introduced by an order of the Ministry of Environmental Protection in 2006. The list of hazardous wastes and degrees of hazard was approved by Government Decision No. 874-N of 20 May 2004. The list serves also as a classification. It includes the designation of the wastes, generation of wastes by type of industry and a code reflecting the degree of hazard.
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Table 2
Azerbaijan

Classification of types of economic activity	NACE rev.2.
Classification of wastes	A statistical classification of wastes was drawn up in 2010. It is in keeping with EWC-Stat (Version 3) and the European list of waste.
Hazardous wastes classification	<p>Prior to Azerbaijan's accession to the Basel Convention, the toxic properties of hazardous wastes were defined according to the temporary classification of toxic industrial wastes of 1985, which determined toxicity using four hazard classes.</p> <p>Since 2005 a gradual transition has been under way to the classification of the Basel Convention, i.e., annual statistical reporting on wastes is for the time being simultaneously drawn up by enterprises according to the two classifications, with a subsequent transition solely to the Basel Convention classification.</p>

Table 3
Belarus

Classification of types of economic activity	Since 2007, National Classification 005-2006, entitled "Types of Economic Activity", has been in use. It was approved by Decision No. 65 of the State Committee for Standardization, of 28 December 2006.
Classification of wastes	The classification of wastes generated in Belarus was approved by Decision No. 85 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, of 8 November 2007.
Classification of hazardous wastes	<p>The designation of wastes as hazardous is done in accordance with a classification that divides industrial wastes into five categories: hazardous (with four hazard classes) and not hazardous.</p> <p>The Waste Management Act introduced the following classification by type of waste, according to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origin – industrial wastes or consumer wastes • Physical state – solid or liquid wastes • Degree of hazard – hazardous wastes and non-hazardous wastes • Possibilities for use – reprocessing of resources and other industrial and consumer wastes

Hazardous wastes are classified according to the class of hazard:

- Class 1 hazard – exceptionally high hazard
- Class 2 hazard – high hazard
- Class 3 hazard – moderate hazard
- Class 4 hazard – low hazard

Table 4
Georgia

Classification of types of economic activity	NACE classification.
Classification of wastes	No national classification exists.
Classification of hazardous wastes	Basel Convention classification.

Table 5
Kazakhstan

Classification of types of economic activity	The General Classification of Types of Economic Activity, based on the NACE international standard (2000–2008).
Classification of wastes	–
Classification of hazardous wastes	Since 2009, the Classification of Wastes of the Ministry of Environmental Protection has been in use. It was approved by an order issued by the Ministry on 31 May 2007, based on the Basel Convention.

Table 6
Kyrgyzstan

Classification of types of economic activity	State Classification 014-2011 of types of economic activity, version 3, approved by Government Decision No. 9 of 11 January 2011.
	The classification is based on the NACE classification.
Classification of wastes	In order to ensure implementation of the Industrial and Consumer Waste Act and to bring the laws and regulations governing waste management into line, Government Decision No. 9 of 15 January 2010 approved a classification of hazardous wastes and methodological recommendations for determining hazard classes. They were drawn up on the basis of inter-State standard GOST 17.9.1.2-2001, entitled “Environmental protection. Waste management. Classification of wastes. Identification and coding. Basic provisions”. The classification sets out a list of wastes, along with their characteristics and codes.

Classification of hazardous wastes	The classification of hazardous wastes was approved by Government Decision No. 9 of 15 January 2010. According to the Instructions for filling in hazardous waste certificates, the hazardous characteristics of the waste are determined in accordance with annex III of the Basel Convention, which covers toxic, flammable, explosive and highly reactive substances and those containing infectious agents.
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Table 7

Republic of Moldova

Classification of types of economic activity	The national classification of types of economic activity is based on NACE rev.1.
Classification of wastes	The 1997 Moldova Statistical Classification of Wastes is used for the collection and processing of information on wastes. There are plans to transfer to the European list of waste once a new legislative act on wastes is adopted and enters into force.
Classification of hazardous wastes	Toxic wastes are classified using a classification of toxic industrial wastes (with four hazard classes) approved by the Ministry of Health. The classification of toxic wastes does not encompass all hazardous wastes as required by the Basel Convention and ECE requirements.

Table 8

Russian Federation

Classification of types of economic activity	Statistics from federal statistical observation form No. 2-TP (wastes) are processed in accordance with the Russian National Classification of Types of Economic Activity, which is based on a harmonization with the official Russian-language version of NACE rev.1, with the maintenance in the national classification of the NACE rev.1 codes (including the four figures) and designations of the corresponding positions, with no changes in the scopes of the concepts in question.
Classification of wastes	Industrial wastes are classified in accordance with the classification catalogue of wastes drawn up by the federal Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology.
Classification of hazardous wastes	The concept of “non-hazardous industrial wastes” does not exist in Russian law. All industrial and consumer wastes are considered hazardous. They are distinguished by the degree of hazard in question. Wastes are divided into five hazard classes in the light of their negative impact on the environment, in accordance with established criteria (art. 4.1 of the Industrial and Consumer Waste Act, Federal Act No. 89-FZ, of 24 June 1998).

Class I – exceptionally high hazard

Class II – high hazard

Class III – moderate hazard

Class IV – low hazard

Class V – practically no hazard

Federal statistical observation form No. 2-TP (waste) is filled in separately for each type of waste, with an indication of the code assigned by the federal waste classification catalogue approved by Order No. 786 of the Ministry of Natural Resources, of 2 December 2002. The data are successively entered for the classes, beginning with hazard class I and moving down to hazard class V, including by type of economic activity, according to a classification in line with NACE rev.1.

Government Decision No. 442 on the transboundary movement of wastes, of 17 July 2003, includes a list of wastes subject to monitoring under the Basel Convention, which is used for the preparation of the country's reports under the Convention. Work is now under way to bring the list into line with the European list of waste for transboundary movement.

Table 9
Tajikistan

Classification of types of economic activity	The European waste classification is used for statistics on communal waste.
Classification of wastes	The European Waste Catalogue of the European Union is used.
Classification of hazardous wastes	So far, no official statistical reporting on hazardous waste has been introduced.

Table 10
Ukraine

Classification of types of economic activity	NACE rev.1.1.
Classification of wastes	<p>For State statistics on the generation and management of waste in accordance with form No. 1-wastes, and for the issuance by agencies of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of authorizations to generate and manage waste, State waste classification DK 005-96 is used.</p> <p>The European Waste Catalogue for Statistics (EWC-Stat), adapted to the national accounting of wastes (containing 31 of the 48 category codes relating to hazardous wastes), is used for State statistics on the generation and management of wastes under form No. 1-wastes.</p> <p>The European list of waste is used by the agencies of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources when documents are drawn up for the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes.</p>

Classification of hazardous wastes	<p>Two classifications are used in parallel to account for hazardous wastes in Ukraine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For enterprises and organizations within the country: a toxicological classification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class I – exceptionally high hazard Class II – high hazard Class III – moderate hazard Class IV – low hazard The Basel Convention classification is used for the transboundary movement of wastes and for the issuance of the associated authorizations, as well as for the licensing of operations involving hazardous wastes.
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Table 11
Uzbekistan

Classification of types of economic activity	National classification of services by type of activity.
Classification of wastes	–
Classification of hazardous wastes	Basel Convention, O'z RH 84.3.8: 2004, entitled “Methodology for assessing waste hazards”.

III. Definitions and terminology related to waste in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

3. The definitions and terminology related to waste statistics provided below are based on the responses from the countries covered by the ECE survey. On several occasions countries did not provide exact definitions, therefore, other sources for this information were used. Sources are indicated under each table.

Table 1
Armenia

Waste	Industrial waste and household refuse (hereafter referred to as “waste”): Remains of materials, raw materials, output, products and production derived from industrial and consumer activities, as well as goods (products) that have lost their initial usefulness.
Municipal waste	n/a
Household waste	n/a
Waste management	Waste management: Activities aimed at the prevention of waste generation or at the collection, transport, disposal, processing, reprocessing, recycling, removal, or decontamination of waste or its use in landfills.

Hazardous waste	Hazardous waste: Waste with physical, chemical or biological characteristics that are or may be dangerous to human health or environmentally harmful and whose management requires special treatment methods, procedures and means (Basel Convention).
Recycling	Waste utilization: Use of waste for the production of goods, the generation of energy or other purposes. Waste recycling: Reprocessing of waste or use of waste for the production of energy.
Landfill	Waste storage: Temporary placement of waste in specially provided areas and structures for its further recycling or removal. Waste landfill: Final placement of waste in specially designated areas or structures in order to eliminate its impact on human health and the environment.
Treatment/disposal	Waste processing, reprocessing: Technological operations to change the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of waste. Waste removal: Waste management activities which do not result in the recycling of waste. Waste decontamination: Decrease or elimination of the hazardous characteristics of waste through mechanical, physical-chemical or biological processing. Waste disposal: Isolation of the waste, precluding its further use, and aimed at its neutralization and the prevention of transmission into the environment of dangerous substances.
Construction	n/a
Incineration	n/a
Total amount of municipal waste collected	n/a

Source: Basel Convention questionnaire; the Wastes Act of 24 November 2004.

Table 2
Azerbaijan

Waste	Industrial waste: Substances, items and materials generated in a production process, in agriculture or in a services sector, that are unfit for use at the place of generation and that have fully or partially lost their primary usefulness.
Municipal waste	n/a
Household waste	Household waste (solid household waste): Items, substances and materials generated by domestic life.
Waste management	n/a
Hazardous waste	Hazardous waste: Waste containing toxic, infectious, explosive or highly reactive or flammable substances with hazardous properties, creating either a potential or a direct danger to human life or the environment.

Recycling	n/a
Landfill	Movement of waste: Activity for the storage or burial of wastes.
Treatment/disposal	Waste treatment: Activity specifically aimed at collecting, conserving, sorting, transporting and decontaminating waste. Waste decontamination: Waste treatment at special facilities (including incineration) or burial to reduce the environmental impact and impact on human health of the waste.
Construction	n/a
Incineration	n/a
Total amount of municipal waste collected	n/a

Source: The Industrial and Consumer Waste Act.

Table 3
Belarus

Waste	n/a
Municipal waste	Communal wastes: Consumer and industrial wastes included in a list of wastes approved by the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services as being communal wastes, and the disposal of which is organized by local authorities and administrative bodies.
Household waste	n/a
Waste management	n/a
Hazardous waste	Hazardous waste: Wastes generated in Belarus and so defined in accordance with the classification of wastes are hazardous wastes.
Recycling	In Belarusian law “recycling” corresponds with the concept of “use”.
Landfill	Landfill: Facilities for the burial of wastes.
Treatment/disposal	Treatment/disposal: Temporary storage of waste or transport to waste storage, burial or decontamination facilities and/or waste use facilities.
Construction	
Incineration	Incineration includes both the use and the decontamination of waste.
Total amount of municipal waste collected	n/a

Source: UNECE Survey.

Georgia

4. No national definitions drawn up yet.

Table 4

Kazakhstan

Waste	Industrial and consumer waste (waste): Remains of raw materials, materials and other products generated during the production and consumption processes, as well as goods (production) that have lost their usefulness (Basel Convention).
Municipal waste	n/a
Household waste	n/a
Waste management	n/a
Hazardous waste	Hazardous waste: Waste containing hazardous substances with dangerous (toxic, explosive, radioactive, highly reactive) properties and that may represent a direct or potential danger for the environment and human life, independently or when in contact with other substances (Basel Convention).
Recycling	n/a
Landfill	n/a
Treatment/disposal	n/a
Construction	n/a
Incineration	n/a
Total amount of municipal waste collected	n/a

Source: Basel Convention questionnaire.

Table 5

Kyrgyzstan

Waste	Industrial waste: Remains of materials, raw material and semi-finished products generated in the production process or in carrying out works, and that have fully or partially lost their usefulness, as well as accompanying substances generated during the production process, and that are not used during such production. Consumer waste: Goods, materials and substances that have lost their usefulness as a result of physical or other obsolescence. Consumer waste also includes solid household waste generated by domestic life.
Municipal waste	n/a
Household waste	See “consumer waste”.
Waste management	Waste management: All activities related to the collection, storage, use, decontamination, transport and burial of wastes.

Hazardous waste	Hazardous waste: Waste (apart from radioactive waste) containing substances having one of the hazardous properties (i.e., toxic, infectious, explosive, flammable or highly reactive) in sufficient quantity and in such a form that it represents a direct or potential danger to human health or the environment, either independently or when in contact with other substances.
Recycling	Use of waste: Utilization of waste in production or services, or to produce energy.
Landfill	Waste disposal: Any operation for the storage and burial of wastes. Waste storage: Keeping of wastes in specially equipped storage facilities awaiting removal for burial, decontamination or use. Waste burial: Sealing off of waste so as to prevent pollutants from entering the environment, excluding the further use of the wastes in question. Waste disposal facility: Waste disposal grounds, storage facilities, waste dumps, slurry pits, tailings ponds, rock dumps and other specially equipped places for the storage and burial of waste.
Treatment/disposal	Waste decontamination: Waste treatment (including incineration) at specialized facilities, reducing the waste's hazardous effects on the environment and on people.
Construction	n/a
Incineration	n/a
Total amount of municipal waste collected	n/a

Source: The Industrial and Consumer Waste Act, Act No. 89, of 13 November 2001.

Table 6
Republic of Moldova

Waste	Waste: Substances, materials or articles from the statistical classification of wastes that the owner or producer discards, intends to discard or is obliged to discard as refuse (Basel Convention). Waste: Substances, materials, articles or remains of raw materials generated from use in economic activity, in the consumption process or in everyday life and fully or partially having lost their initial usefulness, some of which is suitable, after treatment, for reprocessing. Industrial waste: Waste generated in certain technological processes.
Municipal waste	n/a
Household waste	Consumer waste: Household waste from everyday consumption.

Waste management	Waste management: Any activity related to the generation of waste and its treatment, packaging, disposal, transport, storage, decontamination, processing, use, burial or destruction.
Hazardous waste	Hazardous waste: Waste with one or more of the properties listed in List A (Annex 1 to the Regulations on control of transboundary transport of wastes and their disposal) (Basel Convention). Hazardous waste: Waste of a toxic, flammable, explosive, corrosive, infectious or other nature which, if left in the environment, may harm plants, animals or people.
Recycling	Waste processing: Technological operations (crushing, cutting, compacting, briquetting, grinding, melting-casting, fermenting, etc.) that change the waste's composition or physical, chemical or biological properties with the aim of transforming it into reprocessed material or decontaminating it and disposing of it without an environmental risk. Use of waste: Economic recuperation of waste as material resources, or for its reuse, after reprocessing, as semi-finished products, or integrated products or for the production of energy.
Landfill	Waste disposal: Storage of waste at authorized and specially equipped locations (waste disposal grounds, landfills, underground waste facilities) with the aim of burying or temporarily storing it, with the possibility of later reprocessing or use.
Treatment/disposal	Waste decontamination: Physical, chemical or biological waste processing to remove or diminish the properties of the waste presenting a danger to the environment or to human health.
Construction	n/a
Incineration	n/a
Total amount of municipal waste collected	n/a

Source: Basel Convention questionnaire; the Industrial and Consumer Waste Act, Act No. 1347, of 9 October 1997.

Table 7
Russian Federation

Waste	Industrial and consumer waste (hereinafter "waste"): Remains of raw materials, materials, semi-finished products and other goods and products produced in an industrial or consumption process, and also goods (and products) that have lost their usefulness.
Municipal waste	n/a
Household waste	n/a

Waste management	<p>Waste management: Activities related to collection, storage, use, decontamination, transport and disposal of waste.</p> <p>Waste collection: Reception or intake of waste from physical or legal persons for its further use, decontamination, transport or disposal.</p> <p>Waste storage: Temporary storage of waste (for a period of six months or less) at a place (or facility) developed to meet legal environmental protection requirements, in keeping with the law relating to public health and epidemiology, with the aim of its further use, decontamination, disposal or transport.</p>
Hazardous waste	<p>Depending on the degree of environmental impact, waste is divided into five classes, in accordance with criteria established by the federal executive agency responsible for environmental protection:</p> <p>Class I – exceptionally high hazard</p> <p>Class II – high hazard</p> <p>Class III – moderate hazard</p> <p>Class IV – low hazard</p> <p>Class V – practically no hazard</p>
Recycling	Use of waste: Utilization of waste to produce goods (or production) or to do work, provide services or produce energy.
Landfill	<p>Waste disposal: Storage and burial of waste.</p> <p>Waste storage: Keeping of wastes in waste storage facilities with the aim of its further burial, decontamination or use.</p> <p>Waste burial: Sealing off of waste which is not subject to further use in special waste storage facilities, with the aim to prevent hazardous substances from entering the environment.</p> <p>Waste disposal facility: Specially equipped facility designed for waste disposal (waste disposal grounds, slurry pits, tailings ponds, rock dumps and other facilities).</p>
Treatment/disposal	Waste decontamination: Processing of waste, including through incineration and decontamination at specialized facilities, with the aim of preventing harmful effects of the waste on human health and the environment.
Construction	n/a
Incineration	n/a
Total amount of municipal waste collected	n/a

Source: The Federal Industrial and Consumer Waste Act of 24 June 1998, Act No. 89-FZ.

Table 8
Tajikistan

Waste	Consumer waste: Manufactured goods, materials and substances that have fully or partially lost their usefulness in the
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	consumption process.
Municipal waste	n/a
Household waste	Solid household waste: Consumer waste generated as a result of domestic life in populated areas.
Waste management	Waste management: All types of activity related to the collection, storage, transport, use, decontamination and burial of waste.
Hazardous waste	Hazardous waste: Waste containing substances with one of the hazardous properties (i.e., toxic, infectious, explosive, flammable or highly reactive) in such a quantity and in such a form that they represent a direct or potential danger to human health or the environment, either independently or when in contact with other substances.
Recycling	Use of waste: Utilization of waste in production or services or to produce energy.
Landfill	Waste storage: Keeping of wastes in specially equipped storage facilities awaiting removal for burial, decontamination or use. Waste burial: Sealing off of waste so as to prevent pollutants from entering the environment, excluding the further use of the wastes in question. Waste disposal facility: waste disposal grounds, authorized waste dumps, slurry pits, rock dumps and other specially equipped places for the storage and burial of wastes. Transboundary movement: Any transport of waste from a region under the national jurisdiction of another State.
Treatment/disposal	Waste decontamination: Treatment (including incineration) at specialized waste treatment facilities, reducing the hazardous effect of the waste on the environment and on people.
Construction	n/a
Incineration	n/a
Total amount of municipal waste collected	n/a

Source: The Industrial and Consumer Waste Act, Act No. 109, of 25 July 2005.

Table 9
Ukraine

Waste	Any substances, materials or articles generated in a production or consumption process or goods that have fully or partially lost their usefulness and have no further use at the place where they are generated or produced, and that the owner discards, intends to discard or is obliged to discard, through reprocessing or removal.
Municipal waste	The term “municipal waste” is not used.
Household waste	Household waste: Waste generated through domestic life and human activity in homes and other buildings (solid, outsized, renovation-related and liquid wastes, aside from those generated in the production activities of enterprises), and that are not used

	at the location where they are generated.
Waste management	Waste management operations: Collection, transport, storage, treatment (or re-treatment), use, removal, decontamination and burial of waste.
Hazardous waste	Waste having physical, chemical, biological or other hazardous properties that create or can create a significant danger to the environment and human health and that require special methods and means of waste management.
Recycling	The term “recycling” is not used. Reprocessing: Utilization of waste as a reprocessed material or energy source.
Landfill	This term covers specially assigned places or facilities (places for waste disposal, depots, waste disposal grounds, complexes and buildings) the use of which has been allowed by specifically authorized bodies for the removal of waste, or to carry out operations with waste. There is no definition of a controlled waste dump.
Treatment/disposal	n/a
Construction	n/a
Incineration	The term “incineration” is not in use. Decontamination: Reduction or elimination of the waste hazard, using mechanical, physical and chemical or biological treatment. The term “incineration with energy production” is not in use. The term “combustion for energy production” is used instead. There is no definition of the term.
Total amount of municipal waste collected	Instead, the term “household waste removal service” is used: Collection, storage, transport, treatment, reprocessing, decontamination and burial of household waste in populated areas, in accordance with the regulations relating to public services approved by the local authorities.

Source: ECE Survey.

Table 10
Uzbekistan

Waste	Waste: The remains of raw materials, generated during the process of production of goods or energy or the provision of services, and that have fully or partially lost their primary usefulness (industrial wastes), and also goods and materials that have lost their usefulness as a result of their physical wear and tear or age (consumer wastes). (Document O'z RH 84.3.19:2005, time frames and definitions) (Basel Convention). Waste: The remains of raw materials, materials and semi-finished products generated during the production and consumption processes, as well as goods (production) that have lost their usefulness.
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Municipal waste	n/a
Household waste	n/a
Waste management	<p>Waste management: Activity related to the generation, collection, storage, transport, burial, processing, reprocessing or sale of waste.</p> <p>Waste management facility: Facility used for the collection, storage, transport, burial, processing, reprocessing or sale of waste.</p>
Hazardous waste	<p>Hazardous waste: Waste containing substances having hazardous (toxic, infectious, explosive, flammable or highly reactive) properties and in such quantities that they represent a direct or potential danger to the environment or to human life or health, and also, in contact with other substances, to the environment (Document O'z RH 84.3.19:2005, time frames and definitions) (Basel Convention).</p> <p>Hazardous waste: Waste containing substances with at least one of the hazardous properties (toxic, infectious, explosive, flammable, highly reactive, radioactive) and in such quantities and in such a form that they represent a direct or potential danger to human life or health or to the environment, either independently or when in contact with other substances.</p>
Recycling	<p>Reprocessing of waste: Extraction from waste of valuable components, or the use of waste as reprocessed material, fuel or fertilizer, or for another purpose.</p>
Landfill	<p>Waste burial: Sealing off of waste so as to prevent pollutants from entering the environment, excluding the further use of the wastes in question.</p> <p>Waste storage: Keeping of wastes in specially equipped storage facilities awaiting removal for burial, decontamination or reprocessing.</p> <p>Waste disposal facility: Specially designated and equipped place for the storage and burial of waste.</p>
Treatment/disposal	<p>Waste processing: Technological operations to change the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of waste with the aim of preparing it for environmentally safe storage, transport or reprocessing.</p>
Construction	n/a
Incineration	n/a
Total amount of municipal waste collected	n/a

Source: Basel Convention questionnaire; the Waste Act, Act No. 362-II, of 5 April 2002.

IV. Mechanisms for interdepartmental cooperation for the exchange of information on waste in the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia

5. Effective inter-agency cooperation is key to improving the quality of data produced in a country. Often different institutions in a country collect and report different data on the same waste category or waste type. Lack of coordination sometimes leads countries to report different numbers to the various international bodies. The ECE secretariat therefore conducted a survey to address the issue. It requested the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia to provide information on the responsibilities of the various national agencies and on the cooperation mechanisms in place. The information on the inter-agency cooperation provided below is based on the responses of the countries covered by the ECE survey.

A. Armenia

6. The main cooperating agencies are the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of the Economy, the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the National Statistical Service, municipalities, commercial organizations and legal persons. The coordination is regulated by appropriate laws. Data on hazardous waste is presented by the customs service of the State Revenue Committee, in accordance with interdepartmental agreements and the Act on State Statistics.

B. Azerbaijan

7. Regional statistical administrations collect and analyse statistics reported by enterprises and then transfer primary data from the respondents (enterprises producing waste) to the Main Computing Centre of the State Committee on Statistics. All the information collected from the regions is verified, compared with the previous year's and condensed for the entire country. The national digest is divided by type of economic activity and by region. All the data are then forwarded to the State Committee on Statistics, where they are verified and compared. Thereafter, a news release and a users' statistical bulletin are prepared, and the data are posted on the website of the State Committee on Statistics and published in statistical handbooks.

C. Belarus

8. Companies send reporting forms annually to a single State-authorized enterprise, "Ekologiya Belarusian Scientific Research Centre". Later, data from the Ministry of Natural Resources are sent to the National Statistical Committee.

9. Organizations collecting and removing communal waste report data annually to the Ministry of Housing and Communal Services.

10. Information on licences issued for the transboundary movement of waste is transmitted online to the State Customs Committee. Accounting for wastes is done by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the State Customs Committee.

D. Georgia

11. The last waste accounting was carried out in 2007 as part of an international project. Since then, data have not been reviewed. There is also a problem with the statistics of generated waste. There is no data collection system, and no system exists for exchanging information among the corresponding State institutions. Various establishments have fragmentary information on waste. The revenue service of the Ministry of Finance, together with the Ministry of Environmental Protection, monitor the transboundary movement of waste. The technical and building inspectorate of the Ministry of Economic and Sustainable Development is responsible for issuing authorizations and for waste import, export and transit controls. Local municipalities have data on household waste.

12. Under Georgian law, the local municipalities are responsible for providing household waste services and for removal.

E. Kazakhstan

13. From 2000 to 2008, data on waste generation was compiled by the Statistical Agency of Kazakhstan, but only for the volume of hazardous waste generated. In 2009, responsibility for hazardous waste was transferred to the Ministry of Environmental Protection. Data on household waste has been compiled by the Statistical Agency since 2005.

14. Data on the final removal of municipal waste is compiled by the Statistical Agency.

15. Data on the import, export, processing and removal of hazardous wastes in 2009 and 2010 were submitted by the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

F. Kyrgyzstan

16. The National Statistical Committee is responsible for collecting data on the generation, treatment and removal of waste from respondents (economically active entities) managing industrial and consumer waste, regardless of their form of ownership, and from enterprises involved in the movement of industrial and consumer waste (waste disposal grounds, slurry pits, tailings ponds, rock dumps, mining dumps, ash disposal areas, etc.).

17. Information on the transboundary movement of hazardous waste is prepared by the State Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry, based on data from the State customs service.

G. Republic of Moldova

18. Information is collected by the local bodies of the Ministry of the Environment, and is processed by the National Statistics Bureau to produce aggregate data. Data on municipal waste are drawn up and collected from economic agents by the National Statistics Bureau. The Ministry of the Environment issues notices and accompanying documents on the transboundary movement of waste, including hazardous waste.

H. Russian Federation

19. The federal Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology and the Federal State Statistics Service cooperate closely. The collection and processing of primary data from economic agents and the presentation to users of aggregate statistics is done by the federal

service for the supervision of natural resource use, a unit of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology. Data on the removal of solid household waste by specialized transport services are collected and processed by the Federal State Statistics Service, which also publishes official statistical data. The federal statistical plan is approved by a federal Government order.

20. The federal service for the supervision of natural resource use issues authorizations for the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes, in accordance with the Basel Convention and Government Decision No. 442. It provides information to the Federal Customs Service, the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry for Civil Defence, Emergencies and the Elimination of the Consequences of Natural Disasters, the Ministry of Health and Social Development and the Federal Environmental, Industrial and Nuclear Supervision Service, to allow them to ensure supervision within their specified terms of reference. The import and export of hazardous waste is licensed by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, with authorization from the federal service for the supervision of natural resource use.

I. Tajikistan

21. Since 2009, data have been collected by statistical bodies using annual report form 1-wastes, entitled "Report on the generation of communal wastes in the context of public collection", by agreement with the environmental protection committee.

J. Ukraine

22. The Ministry of Regional Development, Construction, Housing and Public Utilities collects information on solid household waste. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Regional Development, Construction, Housing and Public Utilities and the State Statistics Service cooperate together on questions related to accounting for waste. The cooperation calls for the keeping of registers of State agencies whose activities are related to waste management, so as to set up a register of entities and provide for the possibility of obtaining quality waste accounting information.

23. Information on the transboundary movement of hazardous waste is collected at customs border stations by the environmental inspection service, and is then passed on to the agencies concerned. The State statistical bodies do not receive such information.

K. Uzbekistan

24. Data on waste is given by enterprises to the provincial branches of the State Statistics Committee, in agreement with the provincial committees of the State Committee on Environmental Protection. The data are then sent on to the main office of the State Statistics Committee.

V. Publication of statistical data on waste

25. Information is not always readily available in national publications. Below is a summary of the main publications related to waste as provided by the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia.

A. Armenia

- (a) National reports and departmental accounting by the Ministry of Environmental Protection (www.mnp.am);
- (b) Statistical handbook: “The Environment and Natural Resources in Armenia”;
- (c) Statistical yearbooks;
- (d) www.armstat.am (National Statistical Service).

B. Azerbaijan

- (a) Statistical handbook: “The Environment in Azerbaijan”;
- (b) Statistical handbook: “Statistical Indices in Azerbaijan”;
- (c) www.azstat.org (State Statistical Committee).

26. At the end of each year, a news release is issued on industrial and household waste, along with two statistical bulletins on these types of waste. This material is sent to the country’s main bodies.

C. Belarus

- (a) Annually, in the “State of the Environment in Belarus” environmental bulletin (circulation: 1,000 copies);
- (b) Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Belarus (in Russian and English);
- (c) The “Belarus and Russia” compendium (annually);
- (d) The “Environmental Protection in the Republic of Belarus” compendium (in Russian and English), once every two years;
- (e) The “Regions of Belarus” compendium;
- (f) www.minpriroda.by (Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection).

D. Georgia

27. Indices are not currently published.

E. Kazakhstan

- (a) Statistical handbook: “Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development” (annual), in Kazakh and Russian, trends from 2006 to 2010, <http://www.stat.kz>, Statistics Agency of Kazakhstan;
- (b) National Report on the Environment in Kazakhstan in 2009, Kazakh Scientific Research Institute for Ecology and Climate (National State Enterprise), Ministry of Environmental Protection of Kazakhstan, Almaty, 2010, circulation: 100 copies, in Russian, http://www.aarhus.kz/media/nac_report_2009.rar;

(c) Statistical handbook: “Regions of Kazakhstan in 2009”, Astana, 2010, circulation: 500 copies, Statistics Agency of Kazakhstan: <http://www.stat.kz/publishing/2010/Ежегодник%20РЕГИОНЫ%20КАЗАХСТАНА.pdf>;

(d) Bulletin: “Collection, removal, sorting and deposit of communal waste”: http://www.stat.kz/publishing/Pages/OOS_2011.aspx;

(e) Report: “Preparation of a report by the Republic of Kazakhstan on control of the transboundary movement of hazardous waste and its removal and review of waste recognized as hazardous in Kazakhstan”, Environmental Information and Analysis Centre (National State Enterprise), Ministry of Environmental Protection of Kazakhstan, in Russian, Astana, 2008, 2009, 2010.

F. Kyrgyzstan

- (a) National report on the state of the environment in Kyrgyzstan;
- (b) Statistical handbook: “Environmental protection in Kyrgyzstan”;
- (c) Statistical yearbook of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan;
- (d) www.nature.kg (State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry).

G. Republic of Moldova

- (a) Statistical yearbook of the Republic of Moldova;
- (b) National reports on the state of the environment;
- (c) Statistical handbook: “Natural resources and the environment in the Republic of Moldova”;
- (d) Information on the transboundary movement of waste is presented to the secretariat of the Basel Convention;
- (e) www.statistica.md (National Bureau of Statistics);
- (f) www.mediugov.md (Ministry of the Environment).

H. Russian Federation

- (a) Annual State reports: “State of the environment and environmental protection in the Russian Federation”;
- (b) Statistical publications of the Federal State Statistics Service, including:
 - Russian statistical yearbook
 - Environmental protection in the Russian Federation
 - Basic indicators of environmental protection
- (c) www.gks.ru (Federal State Statistics Service);
- (d) www.mnr.gov.ru (Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology).
- (e) www.rpn.gov.ru (federal service for the supervision of natural resource use, a unit of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology).

I. Tajikistan

- (a) Statistical handbook: “Environmental protection in the Republic of Tajikistan”.

J. Ukraine

- (a) Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (annually):
- National report on the state of the environment in Ukraine (Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources)
 - Analytical report: “State of the environment”
 - Reports
 - Departmental reports of the Ministry
- (b) State Statistics Service (annually):
- Handbook: “Statistical yearbook of Ukraine”
 - Handbook: “Regions of Ukraine”
 - Handbook: “Environment of Ukraine”
 - Analytical report: “The environment”
 - Section of a news release on agricultural and environmental statistics entitled “Waste management”
- (c) www.ukrstat.gov.ua (State Statistics Service of Ukraine).

K. Uzbekistan

- (a) National report on the state of the environment and the use of natural resources in Uzbekistan;
- (b) Annual statistical handbooks issued by the State Statistics Committee.
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